

Special Dispatch to The New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, September 10, 1862.

We have news from the front up to this morning.

It is said that a fight is expected at Frederick.

One theory, which finds believers in Washington, is that the Rebels intend to sweep round through Western Virginia, capturing Wheeling and making Union men pay the penalty of their loyalty, and stealing cattle and other property.

The main body of the Rebels is believed to be at Frederick, and its numbers are thought to have been ascertained. It is also said that preparations have been made which will ensure the capture of the whole force. The contrast between prophecies and performances, heretofore, however, lends a cautious man to take this statement with grains of distrust.

An officer just arrived from Poolesville states that early this morning a large party of Stuart's Rebel cavalry came down to Edwards's Ferry, but the intention of recrossing to the Virginia side, but the attempt was repulsed by the forces under Gen. Keyes, who had occupied the place last night, and retreated toward Frederick again, with a loss of from 80 to 100 of their force taken prisoners.

In the skirmish of Friday at Poolesville, of which we gave an account yesterday, the following are among the casualties which occurred, all in the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry:

Frank J. Western of Springfield, slightly wounded. Gustave Evers, badly bruised. John Finan, wounded in leg. Fred. Fichter, Boston, leg.

The three first were taken prisoners, and subsequently released.

Rebel sympathizers who are usually well informed as to the designs of the enemy have had a revelation within a week. They say that when Gen. Lee and Jackson enter the National Capital in triumph they will hoist the Stars and Stripes and proclaim Jeff. Davis President of the United States, counting, as they allege, upon the active support of the Democratic party North, which, with the united South, will put down the Abolitionists and insure the fulfillment of their desires. We hear this through several channels, and give it for what it is worth.

Thirteen scouts made a circuit of many miles in front of our lines yesterday, starting at the left wing and returning to the right wing. They captured in the course of their expedition no less than twenty Rebels, and assured themselves that there was no considerable Rebel force, except in the vicinity of Drainesville.

Excitement in Washington—The Departure of Troops—Operations up the Potomac.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP BEYOND ROCKVILLE, Md., Monday, Sept. 8, 1862.

Report came to Washington on Saturday night that the Rebels, having crossed the Potomac, had occupied Poolesville in force, and were moving to the south; that our pickets had been driven in during the day, and twenty-nine of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry had been captured, and that Sumner was in line of battle, momentarily expecting an attack.

The message was semi-official, and was confirmed by the movement of troops in the streets which began soon after. Regiment after regiment marched late at night by Willard's, cheered by the crowds which spread along the sidewalks till midnight. News had spread also in the afternoon that Pope had been relieved from command, that McDowell had been suspended, and that Burnside was to lead the columns marching for Maryland. Everything looked like a battle.

The road next morning was filled with advancing columns of troops and the inevitable trains of wagons, moving in both directions. The day was so hot that rapid or orderly marching was out of the question for most of the troops, and the regiments filtered gradually into the woods, and loitered by the roadside, painfully following the column far in the distance. For some miles there seemed to be nearly as many stragglers as in the ranks. Brigades were halting frequently. Half way to Rockville, I overtook Gen. Sykes's division of regulars. They were marching with full ranks, and getting steadily over the ground in a way that was most creditable to officers and men—a way which might even be respectfully suggested as an example to volunteers.

Officers from the front had no tidings of a fight either going on or promising presently to begin. There were hints of cavalry reconnoissances, and pickets being driven in, but nothing more serious. One might suppose that pickets are sent out only in order to be driven in. Rockville, like every village in the path of an army, was full of soldiers. The army was further on, encamped, as it has been for two days, in order of battle, and holding a position of defensive strength not yet abandoned. An attack seems to be no longer expected, nor is this position likely to be much longer held. Future movements depend on information expected this morning.

It is still uncertain whether the Rebels have crossed at any point in force with infantry and artillery. The river line has been guarded only by scattered companies of cavalry, and of course no serious effort could be made by them to prevent a crossing in force. How the pickets of the Massachusetts Cavalry came to be captured I have not heard, but with a line so extensive and so small a force it might be expected somebody would be taken. Rebel cavalry have crossed at Conrad's, Edwards's, and Noland's Ferries, have been at Poolesville in some force, and have scoured the country in all directions, apparently, except to the southward. A large body of Rebels is reported at Frederick—their numbers stated all the way from 10,000 to 40,000. If Jackson or anybody else is marching on Baltimore, or to cut the railway, there is no apparent reason why he should turn aside with his main body to attack this army. A corps of observation at Poolesville or elsewhere, strong enough to preserve his communications with the river, would enable him to push on with his main column to his real point of attack.

Gen. Sumner has sent his cavalry well forward. Reconnoissances were pushed yesterday seventeen miles in advance. Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry brigade has been entirely engaged in these duties. Information seems to be gathered with almost as much difficulty as in Virginia, where the country was avowedly hostile. There is, a certain proportion of Unionists in these Maryland counties, but the

Rebels here, as everywhere else, are active, cunning, intelligent, willing to take all risks to save their cause. The Union men are either indifferent or timid.

The Rebels pursue without hesitation their policy of intimidation. On the theory that Maryland properly belongs to Jeff. Davis's dominions, they arrest and carry off as traitors the Union citizens, and levy contributions as upon enemies. They seized at Poolesville Dr. Brace, Mr. Metzger the Postmaster, and other prominent Union men, put them and their families in confinement, and when they left, carried them over the river. Poolesville is said to have been occupied yesterday by our cavalry.

The Advance of our Troops in Maryland—Rebel Force at Frederick Reported 120,000 Strong—A Rebel Campaign in Maryland.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP NEAR POOLESVILLE, Monday, September 8, 1862.

Troops have been advancing to-day, and my letter is resumed five or six miles beyond the place of its date.

It is confidently believed here in front, where, if anywhere, intelligence ought to be had, that the Rebels have crossed the Potomac with their main body, and are at Frederick 120,000 strong. If this be so, it must be known from other sources long before this letter reaches the North. I do not forget that the public is systematically denied a knowledge of such facts, but I suppose that in this case the news may be beyond the control of Government or General. I believed when I left Washington that a campaign in Maryland was part of the Rebel plan. All evidence confirms it here. Whatever force is immediately in front of this army is the certain behind which the Rebel procession marches to Baltimore. Maryland, fair and false, has a loyal in speech, wholly traitor at heart, welcomes with open hand an army that invades only to liberate her from Federal tyranny. Her soil shakes under the tread of armed feet, but the yoke is lifted from her neck.

Possibly not Baltimore but Harrisburg is the point to be struck. Frederick is a base for either march. Whichever it be, the campaign begins in a country overflowing with supplies, and the army which advances through it needs to keep open no line of communications. I suppose if the enemy had crossed the Potomac in ships he might have burned them on the higher shore.

They began to cross on Thursday. Cavalry had scoured the country before and found the way clear. Most of their forces crossed at Monocacy; at least they cause over first at that point, then sweep down the Maryland shore and drove in the pickets at the forks and ferries. As there were no forces of ours except scattered companies of cavalry; they, of course, found no resistance, and afterward might have passed over at the lower ferries if they chose. But their line of march was to Frederick, and they would hardly have gained much in time by taking troops so low down.

The 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, Col. Williams, recently arrived from Port Royal, was sent forward in urgent haste from Washington with orders to picket the Potomac at Harper's Ferry. The regiment left Alexandria at midnight Wednesday, arrived Thursday morning at Tenallytown, marched at 5 in the afternoon, and by 9 o'clock next morning were at Monocacy, 40 miles distant, and in the presence of the enemy. Only two battalions are here, one battalion being still at Port Royal. These two have since done most of the picket duty on a very extended front, very arduous duty, with very limited supplies either for men or horses; but they have done it in the most thorough manner. The capture of pickets referred to in the first part of this letter, was under circumstances very creditable, indeed, to the officers in charge, as appears from the account of the affair which goes to you by telegraph from Washington in advance of this letter.

Entrance of our Army into Rockville—Onset of the Movements of the Rebels—Union Prisoners Paroled—Our Army in Line of Battle.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ROCKVILLE, Md., Sept. 8, 1862.

To-day matters in this little village are assuming a much more warlike appearance than yesterday. The corps of Gen. Banks and Sumner passed through here last week without creating much excitement, but this morning the Commanding General himself, accompanied by his staff, galloped up to the principal hotel in the village, demanded breakfast for the party, and made inquiries which led most of the bystanders to suppose that movements of great importance were on the tapis.

Following Gen. McClellan came cavalry, artillery, and infantry in great numbers. A cloud of dust can be seen for miles along the Rockville turnpike. Still they come; the whole Army of the Peninsula seems to be upon the march in this direction. If the reports this morning current are true, we shall need it all in this vicinity soon. Jackson is said to have established his headquarters at Frederick, twenty-eight miles distant. Gen. Hill is reported to be at Poolesville. The whole Rebel army is said to be marching on Harrisburg. Gen. McClellan's presence here leads many to suppose that he is to assume the offensive at once, and attack the enemy in the rear, but no one really knows anything about it except himself.

He keeps his own counsel, and no one, not even his own staff know when he intends to strike first, if he intends to strike at all.

The prisoners taken by Jackson since he crossed the Potomac, have all been paroled. A few of them arrived here last evening and say they would not have been taken had they not fallen down an embankment upon a pile of stones in the dark and injured themselves and their horses, so that it was impossible for them to escape. The soldiers of the cavalry were very much bruised, and their story is believed to be true.

Our army has been drawn up in line of battle for the past three days, about three miles from this place. It covers the roads to Poolesville and to Frederick, and when McClellan is ready a column will probably move down both of these roads and assume the offensive.

The Rebels hush about are very quiet, although it is very difficult for them to conceal their opinions. Quite a number of the leading citizens have already some time in the old capital, and have no desire to return there again, which accounts for their silence and apparent indifference.

Until a battle takes place there will be no news of any importance.

Movements—Skirmish with the Enemy near Poolesville—Startling Rumors, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ROCKVILLE, Sept. 9, 1862.

Rockville has been a busy and dusty place the

last five or six days, caused by the thousands of men, horses and wagons which have formed a constant stream through the principal street of the town during that time, day and night. Everything so far has been conducted well, as far as the movements are concerned, and I think that before this reaches you a movement will have been made which will bring our army in contact with the enemy, without even the peradventure of a doubt as to the final result of the battle. Our volunteers of the last two or three months are coming along with the veterans of the Armies of the Potomac and Virginia, and all as one man look forward with pleasure and satisfaction of soon having a brush with the invaders. But I must give you what little news I have collected, as the mail is about closing.

About 7 o'clock last night, Monday, two companies of the 4th regular cavalry, B and F, were out on a reconnoissance, when they surprised (or thought they did) about seventy or eighty of the enemy near a piece of woods in the vicinity of Poolesville. They immediately charged them, but from all around rose up infantry and cavalry to the number of 1,500 or 1,600, who had lain in ambush. Our men were all most upon them before they could check their horses. Two field-pieces were drawn out of the woods, and several rounds fired, our men falling back before the storm of bullets and canister, which the Rebels poured into them. They retreated to their reserve, a short distance beyond the range of the field-pieces, but the enemy declined following them. Seven were wounded on our side, three or four seriously, and one mortally. Their names I could not learn. It is supposed that our party were seen approaching by some of the enemy's cavalry, who gave the alarm, when preparations were immediately made to draw them into an ambush by exposing 70 or 80 of their men. It was certainly a very narrow escape for our men who might easily have been all captured or killed.

I bear this morning that the enemy has taken possession of some of the important points on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Yesterday there were a variety of rumors as to the whereabouts of the enemy, some saying that they were marching on Harrisburg, Pa., with all their forces, while others stated that they learned from good authority, they were marching on Baltimore, and that thousands of the Marylanders were joining the forces of Jackson.

I have just learned that 500 of Ashby's cavalry attacked eighty of the 2nd Indiana cavalry near Poolesville. Our party retreated with the loss of one killed. Whether any were killed or wounded on their side, or any wounded on ours, I cannot learn.

Four prisoners, who attempted to pass our lines last night, near Clarkburg, for the purpose of joining the rebel cavalry, were taken prisoners and brought to this village. They were armed with knives and pistols, but had no horses. They were Marylanders. Eight prisoners were taken yesterday in the neighborhood of Poolesville and taken to Washington to-day.

Extraordinary Reports and Rumors—Rebel Provisional Governor for Maryland Appointed—Position of the Rebels.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ROCKVILLE, Sept. 9, 1862.

If all the reports and rumors circulating in this quiet little village are true, Gen. Lee or Gen. Jackson is pursuing a smashing business in the direction of Frederick and thereabout. The Hon. Emoch Lowe, a distinguished lawyer and politician, is said to have been appointed Provisional Governor of Maryland and to have taken his own former residence as the gubernatorial mansion. Bradley Johnson, notorious as a drunken, dissipated lawyer, and defeated politician of Breckinridge Democracy antecedent, holds sway as Provost-Marshal, and has also returned to his own residence, which was occupied last winter by Gen. Banks as headquarters. Emoch Lowe is said to be a man of brains and genuine sense, but Bradley Johnson seems to be generally despised by the friends of the cause for which he is fighting. He was one of the gang who tried to carry Maryland out of the Union during the administration of Gov. Hicks, but failed, and was compelled to leave the loyal City of Frederick, or hang from the tallest oak in the city. He is said to be of the dared-and-entirety style of soldier, so popular and efficient in the Rebel Confederacy, and upon whom all the murders, and rapes, and robbing of the dead is devolved. He is trying, however, to pass himself off as a gentleman in Frederick, if one can believe the orders said to have emanated from him. But the inhabitants know him too well, and even the recent brilliant Rebel victories will hardly confer upon him the badge of respectability.

Poolesville was again occupied by the National Troops last evening. Gen. Fessenden with his brigade of cavalry entered the town about dusk. They were formerly slaves, and have proved themselves efficient laborers for the Government. The Baltimore papers this morning stated that these negroes were arrested as runaway slaves. Some such arrest was made by the police, but Quartermaster Castle satisfied the authorities that they were free negroes in the employ of the United States, and they were allowed to go free.

On my way from New-York yesterday I heard considerable "talk" in regard to the chances of the Rebellion. Two or three Secessionists openly declared their belief and hope that Jackson (they all mention him personally) would be in Baltimore within twenty-four hours. One clannish young woman, who should have been above gambling, offered to bet \$30 to that effect. The gentleman to whom she pleasantly offered the wager—though evidently a Secessionist—declined to take it.

News-paper Accounts.

From The Baltimore American, Sept. 10.

The intelligence we give this morning indicates that our surmises on Monday, that a division of the Rebel army had taken a western route toward Hagerstown, were correct. We have as yet no things that Hagerstown is occupied, but the great body of the loyal citizens have fled toward Chambersburg.

When the enemy moves from Frederick toward Hagerstown, it is virtually turning its back on Baltimore and Washington, and moving to a point where he can reach the Potomac River at Williamsport by a march of but seven miles.

While his infantry has partly moved West, his cavalry is scouring towards the border of York County, Pennsylvania, and it may well be imagined that destruction and devastation will mark the line of his progress. It is to be hoped that some of the Rebel sympathizers, of whom there are large numbers in York County, will learn the madness of the insanity by which they have been bound, and that they may suffer at least equally with their loyal neighbors.

FROM FREDERICK.

The latest intelligence from Frederick City and the region occupied by the Rebels, is brought by General Columbus O'Donnell, who reached Baltimore yesterday afternoon, from his country near Westport, not far from Harper's Ferry. He had been up there for some days prior to the Rebels

crossing the river, and suddenly found himself within the enemy's lines. Having important business to attend to in Baltimore, he saddled up a pair of plow horses, being the only team left on his place, and started off for Frederick City.

On arriving within a few miles of Frederick he was stopped by the Rebel pickets and obtained permission to pass on to the quarters of the Provost-Marshal, Bradley T. Johnson, with whom he had at one time some acquaintance. On reaching the city he was conducted to the Marshal's office, and was warmly greeted by Johnson, who assured him that it was out of his power to grant him a pass to Baltimore, as no one but General Lee had that power, to whom he referred him, giving him a pass to the General's headquarters, four miles from Frederick, on the Georgetown road.

This occurred on Monday afternoon, and Gen. O'Donnell immediately started out to the Rebel camp, where he found Gen. Lee's headquarters on one side of the road and Gen. Jackson's on the other side. There was quite a large force of infantry without tents, and most of the men without knapsacks, presenting a most deplorable appearance, so far as dress was concerned, though they were well armed, and seemed to be in good spirits.

On reaching the camp, Gen. O'Donnell approached the tent of Gen. Lee, when he was met by Charles Marshall, formerly a lawyer of Baltimore, with whom he was also personally acquainted. Marshall was acting as an aid of Gen. Lee, and on Gen. O'Donnell making known to him that his business was to secure a pass to Baltimore, he told him that Gen. Lee was very busy, and could not be seen, but that he would make known his request to him. Marshall entered the tent and soon returned with the pass required, and informed Gen. O'Donnell that Gen. Lee requested him to say that it afforded him great pleasure to grant his request.

The pass was granted to Gen. O'Donnell without any restrictions, nor was he required to give any pledges not to disclose anything that he had seen within the lines.

We have not had the pleasure of seeing Gen. O'Donnell, but learn that it is his opinion from what he saw that the enemy had no intention of advancing either on Baltimore or Washington. The impression on his mind was that they were preparing to retire before McClellan's army, and would soon recross the river at some of the upper ferries. Scouting parties were sent scouring the country for horses and cattle, and would probably enter the border counties of Pennsylvania for this purpose, if sufficient time was given them to accomplish their purpose.

The presence of both Gen. Lee and Jackson near Frederick would either indicate that the expedition is a most hazardous one, or that the mass of the army has really accompanied them, and that the invasion is a reality, and not a foraging raid. Even if it is only a raid for foraging stores, it is undoubtedly an important one to the Rebels, and the presence of these two prominent Generals may be accounted for on that ground.

Our intelligence from Washington is that the Rebels have fallen back from Gen. McClellan's front, and that he has advanced six miles beyond Poolesville, from which a Rebel picket-guard was driven out, after some fighting, on Monday afternoon.

THE FORCE OF THE REBELS.

The statements we have received from correspondents of New-York papers as to the force in which the Rebels have crossed into Maryland, entirely disagree with any accounts that have been received here from fugitives from Frederick County. No one who has yet arrived here speaks of having seen more than 15,000 men, while some of the Northern correspondents speak of an army of 50,000 men.

The following notes, received last night from a respectable gentleman of Washington County, places the number still lower:

As the movement and number of Rebel troops now in Maryland are greatly exaggerated, I beg leave—being, perhaps, the last person from the locality—to make a fair statement of what I conceive to be their numbers and designs. They do not exceed 10,000, but, being mostly cavalry, move very quickly, and like most of my neighbors of Frederick and Washington Counties. If I had never seen the military parades around Washington, I should fix their number at from 50,000 to 75,000. They are moving (if it possess a military strategy) to draw from the defense of Washington as many troops as possible, so as to fall on that city, with a great force. If they are prepared to recross the Potomac at any time in a few hours.

REBEL ROBBERY OF FREDERICK.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says that a lady direct from Frederick, who was permitted to leave the town by a pass from Gen. Johnson, states that the Rebels were making large purchases, and that they paid for all their goods in Rebel army and United States Treasury notes, as our dispatches here. She further states that they would not receive any other money in change except United States Treasury notes; thus virtually robbing the citizens of their property under the pretense of paying for their goods in Rebel money, which is everywhere in Maryland regarded as worthless.

ENCAMPMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

We learn that the great excitement existed last evening throughout York and Adams Counties, Pennsylvania, as well as at Harrisburg and throughout the Susquehanna region and the Cumberland Valley. The rumors were wild and contradictory, but there seemed to be no doubt that the enemy's cavalry had entered York County. Troops were rapidly concentrating along the line, to meet the invaders. The ladies were sending their women and children, as well as their cattle, away, and were arming for the defense of their homes against any cavalry raid, though they could not resist the enemy if he came in force.

At Harrisburg there was assembled a large force, and hourly increasing. From Frederick to Gettysburg the distance is 28 miles, and about the same distance to Hanover, in the vicinity of which the enemy's pickets were reported.

OUR FORCES MOVING ON THE ENEMY.

A correspondent writing near Frederick Junction, Md., on Sunday, says:

As I am closing, I have it from trustworthy authority that our forces are alive to the situation of affairs, and are moving rapidly on the enemy. It would not be proper for me to say where our forces are, or how large are their numbers, but you may be assured that they will come out all right in the end.

Our soldiers are now fighting to keep their own homes from the desolation visited on Virginia, and they know it, and they will be nerved to the conflict accordingly. I am anxiously waiting to hear the sound of Hoyer's and Sigel's guns, and when I do I know all will be well.

There is a rumor that Burnside and Sigel are already in motion towards the new Rebel line, with a large force under their command.

FROM HAGERSTOWN.

HAGERSTOWN, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1862.

The Rebels, it is presumed, have arrived at some point on the Northern Central Railroad, as the telegraph line has been tampered with, and the words "d—d Yankees" heard by the operator here. It is not thought that railroad communication has yet been interrupted.

LATER.

Information from Hagerstown is to the effect that the Rebels have not yet entered that place. The Mayor has arrived at Greenock, and says that Jackson's advance guard, at 6 o'clock this evening, was said to be within six miles of Hagerstown.

Position of the Rebels in Virginia—The Skirmish near Poolesville.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1862.

There is no doubt that the Rebels, in large force, are between Drainesville and Leesburg to-day, apparently designing to cross into Maryland from those points. By this time we have troops enough there to prevent them from commencing their object. Beyond these facts, but little, if anything, can be learned.

There is nothing trustworthy from further up the Potomac.

Six persons of the 12th Virginia Cavalry, who were captured by a detachment of Farnsworth's Illinois Cavalry, yesterday, were brought to Washington this morning, and provided with accommodations at the Old Capital Prison. It is represented that the cavalry were put to ignominious flight in the brief skirmish, and left on the field several dead and wounded.

Troops are constantly arriving and being assigned to proper positions.

Large Force of Rebels at Newmarket—They Leave Frederick, and are said to be Deserting.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1862.

The Inquirer of this city publishes a letter from Elliott's Mills, Md., dated yesterday, which says: "On Monday the Rebels captured two telegraph operators at Plains Nos. 1 and 4."

"The Rebel pickets are within four miles of the Mills, and a large force under Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, estimated at from 5,000 to 20,000, is at Newmarket."

"Billings Robart, a noted Secessionist, is in custody at the Relay House. He will probably be tried as a spy."

"Two men from Frederick state that there are but few Rebel troops there. Those that were there on Saturday night moved during the night."

"The Rebels are in a state of great detestation; many of them are shoeless, and are only kept in the ranks at the point of the bayonet."

"Large numbers of Rebels are at Newmarket, eight miles from Frederick."

The Rebels Falling Back from McClellan's Front.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1862.

The Baltimore American says that the Rebels are scouting in the neighborhood of Frederick, for horses, cattle, etc., and that they will probably enter Pennsylvania, if sufficient time is afforded them.

The National Intelligencer, of Washington, says that the Rebels have fallen back from Gen. McClellan's front, which has advanced to within six miles of Poolesville.

Reports from York of yesterday say that the Rebels had not entered York County, but were reported to be at Emmettsburg, on a line not more than eight miles from Gettysburg. They had stationed their pickets six miles from Union Bridge.

There are no signs of an approach of the Rebels toward Westminster.

Capture of Burnsideburg by our Cavalry—The Rebels Entrenching on the Monocacy.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1862.

A special dispatch to The Bulletin from Hagerstown represents that all is quiet there.

No Rebel movements had taken place toward Hagerstown.

A force of our cavalry under Gen. McClellan captured Burnsideburg in the rear of New-Market yesterday.

The operator at Hanover says that refugees from Frederick report that the Rebels are intending themselves on the Monocacy, and that they have blown up the iron bridge over that river.

The Rebels at Hagerstown—Preparations for Defending Harrisburg.

HAGERSTOWN, Pa., Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1862.

Intelligence of a trustworthy character is received to the effect that the Rebels under Stonewall Jackson entered Hagerstown in force this afternoon. The operator left while the Rebels were entering the town.

Arrangements for the defense of this city are going forward, and the order issued by the Governor to-day is considered on all sides to be a just, proper precautionary measure. It may be the forerunner of an actual call, probably soon to be made.

There is nothing later from Hanover or York.

All Able-Bodied Men to Organize in Pennsylvania.

HAGERSTOWN, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1862.

Governor Curtin has issued an order, as follows: In view of the danger of invasion now threatening our State by the armies of the Government, it is deemed necessary to call upon all able-bodied men of the State, to organize in military for the defense of the State, and to be ready for marching orders upon one hour's notice, to proceed to such point of rendezvous as may be designated by the Governor. That every citizen should be organized in accordance with the numbers required under the laws of the United States. If the said order may be sudden, it is desirable that the officers and members of such organizations provide themselves with two best arms they can procure, with at least sixty rounds of ammunition to suit the kind of arms in possession of the soldiers. Such persons as are unable to secure and bring arms with them, will be furnished by Government after arrival at the place of rendezvous.

Each officer and member of a company shall provide himself with good stout clothing, uniform or otherwise, boots, shoes and harness ready to go into camp when called into service.

Each company organization to be perfected as soon as possible, and report the name of the officer in command, the number of men, and place of its rendezvous, to these ends, in order that the same may be promptly notified to move when their services are required.

Organizations, when ordered to move, will be furnished with transportation by the Government.

On arrival at the place of rendezvous, they will be formed into regiments or other organizations as the Governor may direct, and shall be ready to march at once.

So far as practicable, and as may be found consistent with the interest of the public service, companies from the same section and vicinity, in such larger organizations as may be formed.

Organizations formed under the recent proclamation, are earnestly requested to do so without delay, such order as may be necessary to comply with this order.

Organizations called into the field under this order will hold no property, and shall be subject to the provisions of the State militia law, as may be required.

By order, &c. ANDREW G. CURTIN.

A Reconnoissance in Front—The Enemy not in force on Seneca Creek—The Rebel Force that Passed Through Frederick not more than 15,000 Strong.

From The Washington Post of Tuesday.

Our friends of The Intelligencer are mistaken in their announcement of this morning that the enemy are in force on the west bank of Seneca Creek from its mouth (22 miles from Washington) to a point ten miles higher up.

We know from the fact that yesterday afternoon Gen. McClellan advanced cavalry under Col. Pleasanton to Poolesville (six miles west of Seneca Creek), and caused a sufficient reconnoissance to be made from the Potomac back toward Frederick, to ascertain that the enemy is nowhere on his immediate front in force. Last night he occupied the country six miles further out than in the morning, and we believe is to-day pushing some force further out.

At 3 p. m. our impression with reference to the movements of the Rebels are much altered; that is, hearing no confirmation of the rumors that they have made their appearance in Pennsylvania, and learning through Frederick on their way west at 5,000, and now finding that while they have been hurrying troops from the direction of Centerville up to the forks of the river, they are not to be found in any force on the Maryland side, we are brought to the conclusion that those of them who are in Maryland came simply to plunder in Frederick and Washington counties, expecting to escape back into Virginia at Hancock.

If this be true, their hope is that McClellan will hasten after their marauding force with the bulk of his army, thus according to the greater part of their mass in Virginia in the immediate vicinity of the forks an opportunity of crossing the river, and making a desperate dash upon Washington and its fortifications on the Maryland